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PROGRESO, MEXICO, *July 28, 1901.*

SIR: For the week ended July 28, I have the honor to report 1 case of yellow fever in this port.

Four deaths were reported in Merida from the disease, during the same period. There were no deaths or cases reported from smallpox, in Merida, nor were there any contagious diseases reported here except the 1 case of yellow fever.

I do not apprehend an epidemic in this port, for the population is practically immune. There are not more than 50 nonimmunes in the town. The shipping is well to the windward of the town, and I have suggested to the shipmasters to prohibit shore leave to their crews.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Further concerning the case of yellow fever at Tampico.

TAMPICO, MEXICO, *August 6, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report relative to the case of yellow fever reported by me by telegraph on July 25, 1901: This case was a Spaniard who had been for a few weeks in Merida, and no doubt contracted the disease in that place. He was suffering with a headache when he boarded the coastwise steamer at Progreso for Tampico. Upon the arrival here of this steamer he was quite sick and was sent to the lazaretto by the Mexican health officer. He was isolated and fine wire screens were placed upon the windows and doors, and as an extra precaution against the entrance of mosquitoes a mosquito bar was placed over his bed. The man died on August 3, 1901. No new cases.

Respectfully,

V. B. GREGORY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Observations on the mosquito as a carrier of yellow fever at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *July 31, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following information, in reply to your letter of July 16, 1901 (McE. & R. M. W.), asking if any observations or inquiries concerning the probable transmission of yellow fever by mosquitoes were made since the recent reappearance of the disease in Vera Cruz:

The evidence tends to show that the cases reported received their infection from a house situated at a point near the outskirts of the city. Two musicians, belonging to the military department, were first taken sick. They were visited by friends, some of whom subsequently contracted the disease, 1 being the wife of a soldier. Of the number taken sick, 6 belonged to the military organization.

The disease was confined to a small area in that section of the town, and since the removal of the cases and the disinfection of the premises no other cases appeared in that quarter.

One case occurred in the person of a dock laborer in another section of the town, and can not be connected with the cases first mentioned.

From June 21 to July 15 there were 10 deaths from the disease.

In a city like Vera Cruz, which must at present be considered infected, it is impossible to definitely trace infection to one particular source or even to certain foci.

Since the rains, mosquitoes are certainly more numerous, and the number capable of transmitting the disease is probably greatly increased.

On the other hand, we have no proper system of sewerage; the city is in a bad sanitary condition, and then the season with its rains furnishes conditions favorable to the spread of the disease among those susceptible.

There are very few nonimmunes in the city—mostly soldiers passing through, either to or from Yucatan—so that it is impossible to determine what portion, if any, of the city may be regarded as free from infection.

The local sanitarians are of the opinion that the mosquito did not transmit the disease to the individuals attacked, but that the infection was received from an infected house and that the infection was removed by the disinfection practiced.

Respectfully,

D. E. DUDLEY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

Reports from Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, *August 1, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 31, 1901:

Population according to census of 1894, 3,000; present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 4; prevailing diseases, malarial fever and dysentery. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week was good. The 4 deaths herein above noted were all colored females and due, respectively, to peritonitis, asthma, inanition, and senile debility.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 27, steamship *Condor*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 31, steamship *George W. Kelley*; crew, 20; passengers from this port, 7; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, 9.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PORTO RICO.

Report from San Juan and subports—Further concerning the case of yellow fever on the steamship Saint Simon.

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 5, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the quarantine transactions of the Service at this and the 6 subports of the island of Porto Rico for the month of July, 1901:

San Juan.—Number of vessels inspected, 18; number of vessels held